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(54) Title: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REMOVING VIRAL AGENTS FROM BLOOD (57) Abstract Systems and methods treat plasma carrying contaminants and cellular matter that are capable of entraining contaminants. The systems and methods separate cellular matter from the plasma by filtration, thereby removing contaminants entrained within the cellular matter. The system and methods add to the plasma a photoactive material. The systems and methods emit radiation at a selected wavelength into the plasma to activate the photoactive material and thereby eradicate the contaminant that is free of entrainment by cellular matter.		

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REMOVING
VIRAL AGENTS FROM BLOOD**

Field of the Invention

The invention generally relates to the
5 eradication of contaminants using photodynamic
therapy. The invention also generally relates to the
processing of whole blood and its components for
storage and transfusion. In a more specific sense,
the invention relates to the extracorporeal treatment
10 of collected whole blood and its components with
photoactive materials to eradicate viruses and other
pathogenic contaminants.

Background of the Invention

With the coming of blood component therapy,
15 most whole blood collected today is separated into its
clinically proven components for storage and
administration. The clinically proven components of
whole blood include red blood cells, used to treat
chronic anemia; platelet-poor plasma, from which Clot-
20 ting Factor VIII-rich cryoprecipitate can be obtained
for the treatment of hemophilia; and concentrations of
platelets, used to control thrombocytopenic bleeding.

It is well known that blood can carry infec-
tious agents like hepatitis-B virus; the human immuno-
25 deficiency (AIDS) virus; the Herpes virus; and the
influenza virus. To avoid the transmission of these
infectious agents during blood transfusions, donors of
blood are routinely screened and also undergo serolog-
ic testing to detect the presence of these agents.
30 Still, it is difficult to always assure that these

infectious agents are detected.

The use of photodynamic therapy has been suggested as a way to eradicate infectious agents from collected blood and its components. Still, there has been a general lack of success in economically adapting the benefits of photodynamic therapy to the demands of the blood banking industry. One reason for this is that not all biological contaminants are carried free within the blood where they can be readily coupled to photoactive agents. Some biological contaminants are entrained on or within white blood cells out of the reach of photoactive agents.

For this and other reasons, the promise of photodynamic therapy in treating the nation's banked blood supply has gone largely unfulfilled.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a system for treating plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells and includes a first cellular blood species, platelets, and an extracellular viral agent, the system comprising

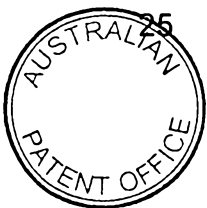
tubing adapted to be coupled to a source of the plasma,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate the first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate the platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells, the first cellular blood species, and the platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, and

a photoactive material within the transfer container to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to the extracellular viral agent and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.



In another embodiment, the invention provides a system for treating plasma comprising tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source, the system comprising:

5 a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

10 a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and

15 a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

In some preferred embodiments, the invention provides A system for treating plasma comprising tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source, comprising:

20 a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

25 a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,



a photoactive material comprising methylene blue to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum, and

- 5 an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material including phthalocyanine pigments to absorb the light energy.

10 In other preferred embodiments, the invention provides a system for treating plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells and includes a first cellular blood species, platelets and an extracellular viral agent, the system comprising tubing adapted to be coupled to a source of the plasma, the system comprising a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate the first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

15 a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essential free of red blood cells, the first cellular blood species, and platelets,

20 a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,

the tubing also including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and

a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to the extracellular viral agent and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.



In a preferred embodiment, the photoactive material is contained in liquid form within the kit. In this embodiment, the overwrap also includes material that reduces liquid vapor loss from the kit.

5 Other features and advantages of the invention will be pointed out in, or will be apparent from, the drawings, specification and claims that follow.

Description of the Drawings

10 Fig. 1 is a plane view of a blood processing and storage kit for reducing the presence of viral agents in plasma;

Fig. 2 is an exploded, perspective view of the laminated walls of the overwrap envelope shown in phantom lines in Fig. 1;

15 Fig. 3 is a side view of the laminated walls of the overwrap envelope shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a top perspective view of the laminated walls of the overwrap envelope, after having been joined by a peripheral heat seal;

20 Fig. 5 is an exploded side view of the leukocyte reduction filter that forms a part of the kit shown in Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 6 is a top perspective view of the interior of the outlet housing part for the filter shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a plane view the kit shown in Fig. 1 being used to convey plasma from a source container, through the leukocyte reduction filter, and into the processing and storage container;

30 Fig. 8A is a plane view the kit shown in Fig. 7 being used to vent air and residual plasma from the processing and storage container in a bypass path around the leukocyte reduction filter;

35 Fig. 8B is a plane view of the kit shown in Fig. 8A being used to flush the tubing section next to

the container with photoactive material, to assure exposure of residual viruses occupying the tubing section with photoactive material;

5 Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the kit shown in Figs. 8A and 8B, after separation of the processing and storage container and placement of the processing and storage container in an irradiation chamber;

10 Fig. 10 is a plane view of an alternative embodiment of a blood processing and storage kit for reducing the presence of viral agents in plasma, in which the photoactive material is stored within an auxiliary container whose walls include a light filtering material;

15 Fig. 11 is a plane view of an alternative embodiment of a blood processing and storage kit for reducing the presence of viral agents in plasma, which includes an integrally attached air reservoir;

20 Fig. 12A is a plane view of the kit shown in Fig. 11 being use to vent air and residual plasma from the processing and storage container into the air reservoir;

25 Fig. 12B is a plane view of the kit shown in Fig. 12A being used to flush the tubing section next to the container with photoactive material, to assure exposure of residual viruses occupying the tubing section with photoactive material; and

30 Fig. 13 is a plane view of another alternative embodiment of a blood processing and storage kit for reducing the presence of viral agents in plasma, which reduces the presence of viral agents in plasma by the removal by filtration of least two different cellular blood species which actually do or potentially can entrain viral agents.

35 The invention is not limited to the details

of the construction and the arrangements of parts set forth in the following description or shown in the drawings. The invention can be practiced in other embodiments and in various other ways. The terminology and phrases are used for description and should not be regarded as limiting.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Fig. 1 shows a blood constituent processing and storage set or kit 300. The kit 300 is intended, during use, to assist in the removal of viral agents from plasma. The viral agents are either carried free within the plasma or are entrained on or within cellular matter (e.g., red blood cells, platelets, and leukocytes) that the plasma carries. The kit 300 shown in Fig. 1 will be described in the context of reducing the presence of viral agents in single donor units of plasma, because it is particularly well suited for this purpose.

The kit 300 includes a processing and storage container 302, which carries an integrally attached length of flexible transfer tubing 304. In the illustrated embodiment, the transfer tubing 304 is made from medical grade plasticized polyvinyl chloride plastic. However, other flexible medical grade plastic materials can be used.

The transfer tubing 304 includes an integrally attached in-line filter 306. The filter 306 includes a filter media 307 (see Fig. 5) that removes from plasma cellular matter that does actually or potentially entrain viral agents.

As Fig. 5 shows, the filter media 307 is encased within a two part housing 348A and 348 B made, for example, from polycarbonate, although any engineering medical grade plastic with appropriate toxicology characteristics can be used. The housing

348A/348B is sealed about the filter media 307 by, for example, sonic welding.

5 The pore size of the filter media 307 can be tailored to remove by exclusion all or some species of cellular matter found in plasma, depending upon the extent to which viral agents sought to be eliminated are entrained by the different cellular species. In the illustrated embodiment, the principal cellular species targets of the filter 306 are leukocytes, for
10 it is known that leukocytes entrain many viral agents. With this objective in mind, the filter media 307 comprises a non-fibrous membrane having a pore size smaller than the size of leukocytes, to thereby remove leukocytes by exclusion. In the illustrated
15 embodiment, the media 307 also includes a prefilter material, which removes fibrin clots and other large size aggregates from the plasma.

The composition of the membrane for the media 307 can vary. For examples, hydrophilic
20 membranes made from nylon, acrylic copolymers, polysulfone, polyvinylidene fluoride, mixed cellulose esters, and cellulose ester can be used to remove leukocytes by exclusion. Non-hydrophilic membranes can also be treated to serve as a membrane for the filter
25 media 307. Likewise, the composition of the prefilter for the media 307 can vary. For example, the prefilter can comprise fibers of glass or polyester. Material selection takes into account customer preferences, performance objectives, and manufacturing
30 requirements, including sterilization techniques.

In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, (see Fig. 5), the filter media 307 includes three filter media layers 342, 344, and 346. The first filter media layer 342 comprises USP Grade VI glass
35 fiber or the equivalent. The second and third filter

media layers 344 and 346 comprise polyethersulfone (PES) membranes, which remove leukocytes by exclusion. The second and third filter media layers 344 and 346 possess pore sizes which are approximately 10 fold
5 smaller than the size of leukocytes and which decrease in the direction of flow. The second filter media layer 344 has a pore size in the range of about 0.9 μm to about 2.0 μm , with an average pore size of about 1.2 μm . The third filter media layer 346 has a
10 smaller pore size in the range of about 0.3 μm to about 1.5 μm , with an average pores size of about 0.8 μm . The second and third filter media layers 344 and 346 also incidently remove red blood cells by exclusion.

15 The filter media 307 should preferably be capable of filtering 310 ml of plasma, suspended at a head height of 3 feet, in 20 minutes.

The housing part 348A includes an inlet 350, which, in use, conveys plasma and leukocytes into
20 contact with the prefilter layer 342. The axis 351 of the inlet 350 is generally parallel to the plane of the layer 342 to uniformly perfuse plasma across the entire prefilter layer 342.

The housing part 348B includes an outlet
25 352, which conveys leukocyte-reduced plasma from the second and third PES filter layers 344 and 346. As Fig. 6 shows, the interior surface of the housing part 348B is grooved, creating a fluid manifold 354 that uniformly distributes leukocyte-reduced plasma to the
30 outlet 352.

Referring back to Fig. 1, a length of branch tubing 308 is integrally attached to the transfer tubing 304 by conventional Y-connectors 316. The branch tubing 308 forms a fluid path bypassing the
35 filter 306. As will be described in greater detail

later, the branch tubing 308 serves to vent air.

The far end of the transfer tubing 304 carries an air pillow 310. The air pillow 310 prevents collapse of the tubing 304 and 308 caused by pressure differentials during steam sterilization of the kit 300.

The transfer tubing 304 further includes a conventional in-line frangible cannula 312 between the filter outlet 352 and the processing and storage container 302. The cannula 312 normally closes fluid the transfer tubing 304 to fluid flow.

The cannula 312 can be constructed in various ways. U.S. Patents 4,181,140 and 4,294,247 disclose representative constructions for the cannula 312, which are incorporated herein by reference. Alternatively, an external roller clamp or C-clamp of conventional construction could be used for the same purpose.

The branch tubing 308 includes a conventional in-line one-way valve 314. The valve 314 prevents fluid flow through the branch tubing 308 in the direction of the processing and storage container 302, while permitting fluid flow in the opposite direction away from the processing and storage container 302. For redundancy, the branch tubing 308 also includes an external roller clamp or C-clamp 318. The C-clamp 318 normally closes the tubing 308 between the one-way valve 314 and the processing and storage container 302.

The processing and storage container 302 can be constructed in various ways. In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the container 302 includes an interior chamber 320. The transfer tubing 304 communicates with the chamber 320 for conveying plasma into the chamber 320. In a preferred implementation,

the chamber 320 is capable of holding between 235 to 310 mL of plasma. A normally sealed outlet port 360 also communicates with the chamber 320. The port 360 is opened when it is time to remove plasma from the chamber 320.

The chamber 320 holds a photoactive material 326. The photoactive material 326 mixes with the plasma introduced into the chamber 320. The photoactive material 320 binds to extracellular viruses that plasma introduced into the chamber 326 may carry. When exposed to light energy in a particular spectrum, the photoactive material 326 inactivates the nucleic acids of the bound viruses, rendering them nonviable.

In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the photoactive material 326 comprises 10 mL of liquid solution containing 83 micrograms of methylene blue in water at pH 3.1, without buffers or other additives. Methylene blue, a thiazine dye, possesses the ability to bind to nucleic acids with high affinity, targeting the viruses for destruction upon exposure to a particular spectrum of light energy. Methylene blue absorbs light in the 660 nm region of the visible spectrum, which is the spectrum region where plasma is most transparent. Methylene blue inactivates a broad range of viruses, such as HIV, human hepatitis B (HBV), human hepatitis C (HCV), and Parvo virus B19, with minimal loss of therapeutic plasma proteins.

The mixture of plasma and photoactive material 326 is irradiation by light within the chamber 320 as part of a viral inactivation process. The container 302 is therefore made of a material that is substantially transparent to the applied light energy. The material for the container 302 is also adapted to withstand contemplated storage conditions

for the plasma.

In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the applied light energy is in the white light spectrum (400 to 700 nm). The container 302 is therefore made of a plastic, poly(ethylene vinyl acetate) material. This material is transparent to white light and is also resistant to the cold temperatures at which frozen plasma is stored. This material is commercially available and is made and sold, for example, by Baxter Healthcare Corporation under the trademark PL-732® Plastic.

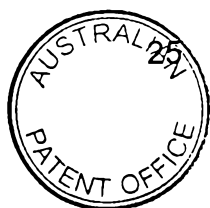
The container 302 also includes a flap 322, which extends below the chamber 320. The flap 322 carries a printed label 324 having identifying indicia. The flap 322 keeps the label 324 away from the chamber 320, where it could block or impede the irradiating light.

The container 302 also serves after the viral inactivation process to store the viral inactivated plasma at temperatures below - 30° C, following standard blood banking procedures.

As Fig. 4 shows, the kit 300 is preferably enclosed for storage and handling before use in an overwrap envelope 328 (Fig. 1 diagrammatically shows the envelope 328 in phantom lines). The overwrap envelope 328 serves multiple functions.

To minimize evaporation of the liquid photoactive material 326 from the container 302 prior to use, the envelope 328 includes a material 332 possessing a relatively low water vapour transmission rate (WVTR). In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the targeted WVTR is about 0.020 gh^{-1} at 25° C and 60% relative humidity.

This particular composition of the water vapour barrier material 332 can vary. In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the water vapour barrier

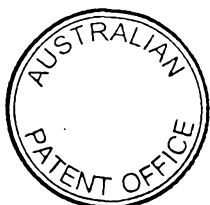
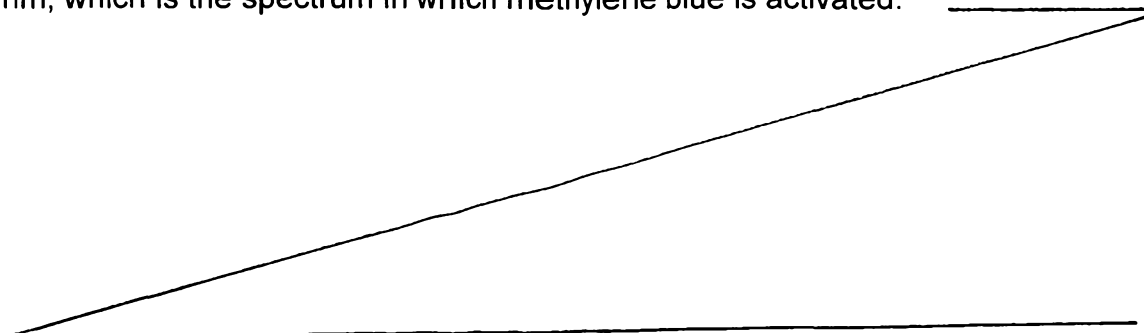


material 332 comprises an oriented polypropylene material having a thickness of 25 μ m.

To prevent degradation of the photoactive material 326 prior to use, the envelope also includes a light filtering material 330 possessing the ability to absorb ambient light energy in the spectrum that activates the photoactive material 326. It has been discovered that, during storage and handling prior to use, the photoactive material 326 absorbs from ambient visible light (400 nm to 700 nm) the spectrum that initiates photoactivation. The incidental absorption of ambient visible light by photoactive material 326 initiates a photoreduction process, creating byproducts that are either partially or completely ineffective for viral inactivation.

For example, exposure of methylene blue to visible ambient light (whose emission spectrum includes the 660 nm region) converts the methylene blue into colourless leucomethylene blue. The leucomethylene blue photoreduction byproduct is not effective in inactivating viruses.

The particular composition of the light filtering material 330 will vary according to the light sensitivity spectrum of the particular photoactive material 326 used. In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the light filtering material 330 comprises a blue die of phthalocyanine pigments. The blue die material 326 transmits not more than 1% of light in the range of 600 nm to 700 nm, which is the spectrum in which methylene blue is activated.



As Figs. 2 and 3 show, in the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the overwrap envelope 328 comprises sheets S1 and S2, each of which comprises a multiple layer laminate L1 and L2. The water vapor barrier material 332 constitutes one of the exterior layers of each laminated sheet S1 and S2. The blue die comprising the light filtering material 330 is printed on the interior face of the water vapor barrier material 332.

Each laminated sheet S1 and S2 also preferably includes as another exterior layer a material 334 that flows in response to heat. The presence of the material 334 makes it possible to heat seal the two sheets S1 and S2 together, forming the envelope 328.

The particular composition of the heat flowing material 334 can vary. In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, the material 334 comprises a cast polypropylene material having a thickness of about 25 μm . The heat flowing material 334 can be attached to the layer 332, for example, by a polyurethane-polyester resin-epoxy.

Laminated sheets S1 and S2 as described, with the layers 330, 332, and 334 and suited for use as the overwrap envelope 328, can be purchased from Hosokawa Yoko Co., LTD. (Japan). The sheet material from this company has a weight of 50 g/m^2 and density 1.0 g/cm^3 .

The envelope 328 is created by laying the sheets S1 and S2 of the overwrap laminate together (as Fig. 3 shows) and applying pressure and heat H along the sheet edges in a heat sealing die. The pressure and heat H form a peripheral heat seal 336, which joins the sheets S1 and S2 together, forming the envelope 328 (as Fig. 4 shows).

Despite the presence of the light filtering material 330, the overwrap envelope 328 as above described nevertheless retains sufficient transparency to other visible light spectrums to allow visual inspection of the contents of the overwrap envelope 328, for quality control or customer inspection purposes.

5 The overwrap envelope 328, including an appropriate light filtering material 330 as just described, can be used in association with other containers or in other systems which hold liquids or other materials sensitive to ambient light degradation. For example, photoactive materials 326 activated in different spectrum regions will require accordingly different light filtering
10 material 330. For example, 4'-(4-Amino-2-oxa)butyl-4,5'8-trimethylpsoralen (S-59) is a photoactive material useable in conjunction with platelet-containing blood suspensions. S-59 is activated by ultraviolet-A light and can undergo intramolecular reactions when exposed to ambient UV-A and short wavelength regions of visible light. To protect against such degradation of S-59 material,
15 the light filtering material 330 can comprise a UV-A absorbent red die.

For another example, as Fig. 10 shows, instead of using a light filtering overwrap envelope 328, the kit 300 (or another system) can include an auxiliary container 362 to store the light activated material 326 before use. The walls of the container 362 include an appropriate light filtering material 330 to
20 protect the light activated material 326 from ambient light degradation before use. In this arrangement, the photoactivated material 326 is transferred from the auxiliary container 362 to plasma before the light activation process, either before or during filtration, or after filtration when the plasma occupies the processing and storage container 302. Of course, a container (like the container 302), which is intended to ultimately serve as a light transparent chamber, must remain free or essentially free of a light filtering material. In this arrangement, it is still desirable to provide an overwrap envelope 364 (shown
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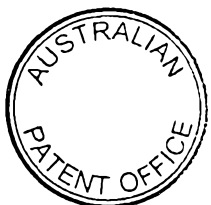
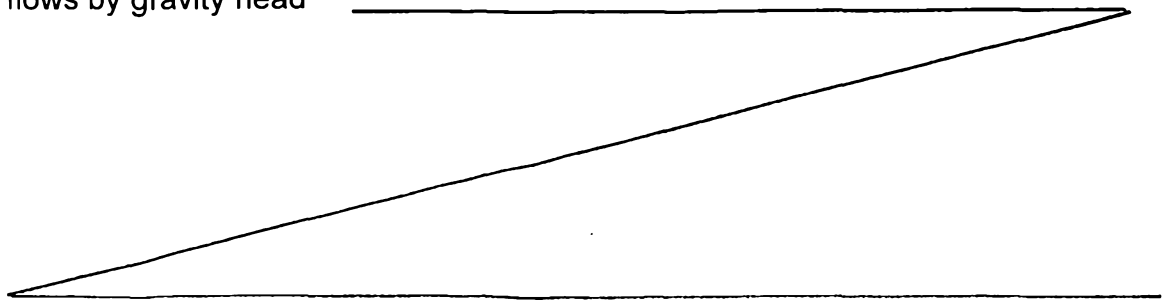


diagrammatically in Fig. 10) to decrease water vapour loss of the liquid photoactive material 326 during storage and handling prior to use.

The overwrap envelope 328 (or 364 in the Fig. 10 embodiment) is torn away when it is time to use the kit 300. As Fig. 7 shows, a container 338 holding the plasma P is connected in a sterile fashion to the transfer tubing 304 near the air pillow 310. The source container 338 can, for example, hold fresh plasma or plasma that has been frozen and thawed. The plasma is harvested by conventional blood banking procedures. These procedures, which are accomplished through centrifugation of whole blood, yield plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells.

Known sterile connection mechanisms (not shown) like that shown in Spencer U.S. Patent 4,412,835 can be used for connecting the container 338 to the transfer tubing 304. These mechanisms form a molten seal between tubing ends, which, once cooled, forms a sterile weld 340. The air pillow 310 is discarded after sterile connection between the source container 338 and the transfer tubing 304 is made.

As Fig. 7 shows, once the sterile connection is made, the source container 338 is suspended above the processing and storage container 302. The operator checks to assure that the clamp 318 is closed on the bypass branch tubing 308. The operator breaks the cannula 312, and the plasma P flows by gravity head



pressure through the filter 306. The leukocyte-reduced plasma exits the filter 306 and drains into the chamber 320 of the container 302.

It has been observed that the triple layer
5 membrane filter 306 described above provides plasma having a leukocyte level that is below the limit of flow cytometer detection (i.e., less than about one leukocyte per μL). The actual residual level of leukocytes in the plasma after filtration by the
10 filter 306 is estimated not to exceed an average theoretical level of 0.004 leukocyte per μL . Based upon an initial leukocyte level of 0.79×10^8 per L, the leukocyte reduction percentage of the filter 306 is estimated to be about 99.99% (log reduction ≥ 4.0).

15 The methylene blue photoactive material 326 is mixed with the leukocyte-reduced plasma within the container 302 by manual inversion.

As Fig. 8A shows, after mixing plasma P and photoactive material 326 within the container chamber
20 320, the clamp 318 is opened and the container 302 squeezed. Air A is vented from the container 302, through the bypass branch tubing 308 back into the source container 338. As Fig. 8A also shows, the venting of air A also displaces residual plasma P, out
25 of the transfer tubing 304 between the filter 306 and the container 302 and into the bypass branch tubing 308. Viruses in the residual plasma P, having never entered the container chamber 320 have not been exposed to the photoactive material 326 and therefore
30 should be removed before undertaking the desired photoactivation process.

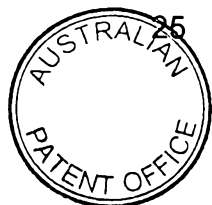
As Fig. 8B shows, as air venting proceeds, an amount of the mixture M of photoactive material 326 and plasma P will enter the section 305 of the
35 transfer tubing 304 between the filter 306 and the

container 302. The mixture M is allowed to drain back into the container 302. The mixture M flushes this section of the transfer tubing 304 with the photoactive material 326 and plasma mixture. The flushing process assures that viruses still occupying this section of the tubing 304 after air venting will
 5 become mixed with the photoactive material 326. This assures that all viruses present in the container 302 and adjacent section 305 of tubing 304 are exposed to the material 326, to thereby assure the desired virucidal effect during subsequent exposure to light irradiation.

After air venting and flushing, as just described, the tubing 305 next to
 10 the container 302 is sealed closed using, for example, a dielectric tube sealer. As Fig. 9 shows, the remaining portion of the kit 300 containing the filter 306 is removed and discarded. A remnant of the tubing 305 remains connected to the container 302.

The container 302 holding the methylene blue and leukocyte-reduced
 15 plasma, and carrying a remnant of the tubing section 305, is placed into a white light chamber 356 (see Fig. 9). The chamber 356 comprises twelve fluorescent lamps 358, which supply output in the visible range (400 to 700 nm) to both sides of the container 302. The chamber 356 monitors the light intensity and adjusts exposure time to control total light dosage delivered to
 20 the container 306. The light activates the methylene blue to release singlet oxygen, which activates viruses in the plasma. The approximate time of illumination to deliver a targeted dose of 33 J per cm³ is 30 minutes. Further details of the chamber 356 can be found in U.S. Patents 5,290,221 and 5,300,019.

25 After the illumination step, the leukocyte-reduced plasma is frozen within the container 302 at less than -30°C for storage using conventional blood bank

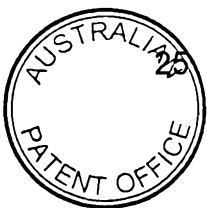
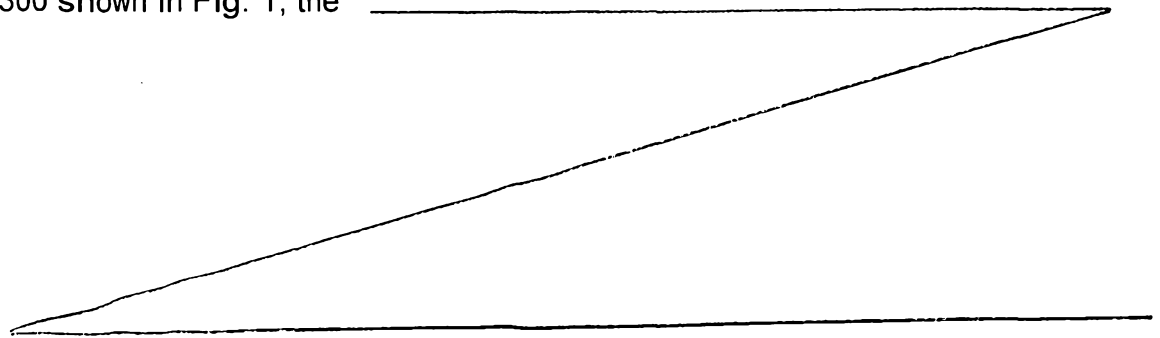


practices. The plasma within the container 302 is thawed when fractionation or transfusion is required.

In the illustrated embodiment (see Fig. 1), the kit 300 includes written instructions 374 for using the kit for its intended purpose. The instructions 374
 5 direct the technician to handle the kit in a prescribed way to best accomplish the desired therapeutic objectives, as set forth in the preceding description and shown in Figs. 7 to 9.

The instructions 374 may take various forms. Representative instructions 374 direct the technician, upon removal of the overwrap 328, to
 10 convey plasma through the tubing 304 from the source 338 through the filter 306 to separate leukocytes from the plasma. The representative instructions 374 also direct the technician to convey leukocyte-reduced plasma through the tubing 304 from the filter 306 to the transfer container 302. The representative instructions 374 also instruct the technician to mix the photoactivated material
 15 326 with the plasma and to expose leukocyte-reduced plasma mixed with the photoactive material 326 to light that activates the photoactive material 326. The representative instructions 374 also direct the technician to store the plasma in the container 302 after the photoactivation process.

The instructions 374 can, of course, include further details based upon
 20 the particular configuration of the kit 300. For example, in the context of the kit 300 shown in Fig. 1, the _____



- 20 -

instructions 374 can direct the technician to mix the photoactivated material with leukocyte-reduced plasma within in the container chamber 320. In this context, the instructions 374 can also direct the technician to
5 expose the container chamber 320 to light that activates the photoactive material 326 mixed within the chamber 320 with the leukocyte-reduced plasma. The instructions 374 can also direct the technician to vent air from the container chamber 320 in a path that
10 bypasses the filter 306, which in Fig. 1 comprises the branch tubing 308. The instructions 374 can also instruct the technician to flush the tubing 304 downstream of the filter 306 with plasma and photoactive material 326 from the chamber 320.

15 **EXAMPLE**

A study was conducted to demonstrate the ability of the kit 300 when used in accordance with the instructions 374 to inactivate viruses under intended use conditions. In the study, a maximum
20 plasma volume of 310 mL was employed to provide the lowest concentration of methylene blue and the greatest fluid thickness to be illuminated. In addition, the nominal targeted light dose of 33 J/cm² was reduced to 24 or 30 J/cm² to further stress the
25 study conditions.

Plasma was collected from CPD anticoagulated whole blood units following routine blood bank procedures, yielding plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells. The plasma was not frozen prior
30 to treatment during the study.

A panel of viruses was selected to represent the most significant agents that can contaminate fresh frozen plasma and to represent a broad spectrum of physical/chemical forms of viruses (i.e., lipid
35 enveloped and non-lipid enveloped RNA and DNA viruses,

- 21 -

as well as intra-cellular viruses). The panel included the following viruses: BVDV (strain Singer); HIV Type 1 (HIV-1, strain III_g); human herpes simplex virus Type 1 (HSV-1, strain MacIntyre); pseudorabies virus (PRV, strain Aujeszky); simian virus Type 40 (SV-40, strain Pa-57); duck hepatitis B DHBV; and cell associated HIV (H-9/HIV, HIV III_g chronically infected H-9 cells).

These viruses were added to units of plasma before treatment in physiologically representative concentrations. A process control comprising an aliquot of virus-spiked plasma, was collected from each unit prior to processing in the kit 300. The process control served as the baseline value for the calculation of the virus load reduction, called the log reduction value (LRV). LRV represents either (i) the difference in log virus titers between the process control and the processed sample, or (ii) the difference in log virus titers between the process control and the validated sensitivity limit of the assay, if there was no recoverable virus (indicated by the use of the symbol ">" in the Table 1 below).

The virus panel and the log reduction values (LRV's) obtained by processing the plasma in the kit 300 in accordance with the instructions 374 are summarized in the following Table 1:

TABLE 1: Results of Study on Viral Inactivation Using the Kit 300

Virus	Model for	Size (nm)	LRV
HIV	Self	110	>6.6 at 24 J/cm ²
BVDV	HCV	60-70	>5.93 ± 0.07 at 24 J/cm ²
DHBV	HBV	40	3.5 at 30 J/cm ²
PRV	enveloped DNA virus	150-180	5.52 ± 0.38 at 30 J/cm ²
HSV	enveloped DNA virus	150-180	>6.16 ± 0.06 at 24 J/cm ²
SV-40	non- enveloped DNA virus	55	4.27 ± 0.30 at 24 J/cm ²
HIV/H9	virus- infected leukocytes		No Recoverable Viruses after challenge with 1x10 ⁸ HIV/H9 cells

Table 1 demonstrates that use of the kit 300 is effective against small and large lipid enveloped viruses with either RNA or DNA genomes. Table 1 also demonstrates the capability of the kit 300 to inactivate certain non-enveloped viruses, which are not resistant to the virucidal action of methylene blue (for example, non-enveloped encephalomyocarditis virus (EMC) has demonstrated a resistance to the

virucidal action of methylene blue).

The kit 300 provides more reliability and ease of use than the removal of leukocytes from plasma by lysing using conventional freeze-thaw processes.

5 The kit 300 also provides greater removal of adventitious agents (i.e., viruses) than mere light inactivation (which does not remove intracellular agents) and/or bed-side filtering of plasma (which only removes fibrin clots, and not leukocytes).

10 Fig. 11 shows, as an alternative embodiment, a kit 300' sharing many of the component parts of the kit 300 shown in Fig. 1. The common elements (which are assigned the same reference numbers as in Fig. 1) include the processing and storage container 302, the
15 transfer tubing 304, the filter 306, the photoactive material 326, and the frangible cannula 312.

However, the kit 300' shown in Fig. 11 does not include the branch tubing 308 and the air pillow 310.

20 Instead, the far end of the tubing 304 in the kit 300' is closed by a plug 372. The kit 300' also includes an air reservoir 370 integrally connected to the tubing 304 by the Y-connector 316 between the filter 306 and the container 302.

25 The air reservoir 370 takes the place of the air pillow 310. Like the pillow 310, the reservoir 370 contains a residual amount of air to prevent collapse of the tubing 304 during steam sterilization. The reservoir 370 also serves as a chamber to receive
30 vented air and residual plasma from the container 302 at the end of the filtration process.

More particularly, using the kit 300', plasma from the source container 338 is passed for leukocyte reduction through the filter 306 and mixed
35 with the photoactive material 326 in the container 320

in the same manner previously described and shown in Fig. 7.

As Fig. 12A shows, after filtration and mixing, air A is vented from the container 302 into the reservoir 370. Residual plasma P is also displaced out of the tubing section 305 and into the reservoir 370. As Fig. 12 B shows, as air venting proceeds, an amount of the mixture M of photoactive material 326 and plasma P will enter the section 305 of the transfer tubing 304 between the filter 306 and the container 302. The mixture M flushes this section of the transfer tubing 304 with the photoactive material 326 and plasma mixture.

In all other respects the process for handling the kit 300' is the same as previously described with respect to the kit 300.

Fig. 13 shows, as another alternative embodiment, a kit 300'' sharing many of the component parts of the kit 300 shown in Fig. 1. The common elements (which are assigned the same reference numbers as in Fig. 1) include the processing and storage container 302, the transfer tubing 304, the branch tubing 308, the filter 306, the photoactive material 326, the air pillow 310, and the frangible cannula 312. The kit 300'' shown in Fig. 13 includes an additional in-line filter 376 in the transfer tubing 304 downstream of the filter 306. The filter 376 includes a filter media 378 that removes from plasma a second cellular species different than the species removed by the filter media 307, which second cellular species does actually or potentially entrain viral agents. In the illustrated and preferred embodiment, where the principal cellular species targeted by the filter media 307 are leukocytes, the second cellular species targeted by the second filter

media 378 are platelets.

As described above in connection with the filter media 307, the pore size of the filter media 378 can be tailored to remove platelets from plasma by exclusion. It is believed that candidate materials for the media 307 formed with a pore size range of between $.3\mu\text{m}$ and $.45\mu\text{m}$ (which is smaller than the pore size range of the media 307) will serve to remove platelets from plasma by exclusion.

The presence of the second, downstream media 378, having a smaller pore size than the first, upstream media 307, also provides added assurance that the cellular species targeted for removal by the first media 307 (i.e., leukocytes) will, in fact, be depleted or essentially depleted from the plasma. In this respect, the smaller pore size media 378 serves both a redundant function of removing leukocytes and an added second step function of removing the smaller platelet species.

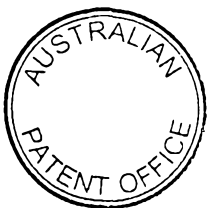
It should be appreciated that the second filter media 378 can, instead of being separately housed as the filter 378, be integrated as another layer with the already multi-layer filter media 307.

In all other respects the process for handling the kit 300'' is the same as previously described with respect to the kit 300.

Features and advantages of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A system for treating plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells and includes a first cellular blood species, platelets, and an extracellular viral agent, the system comprising
 - tubing adapted to be coupled to a source of the plasma,
 - a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate the first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,
 - a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate the platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells, the first cellular blood species, and the platelets,
 - a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, and
 - a photoactive material within the transfer container to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to the extracellular viral agent and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.
2. A system according to claim 1 wherein the transfer container is made of a material that is transparent to the light energy.
3. A system according to claim 1 further including an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material that absorbs the light energy.
4. A system according to claim 3 wherein the overwrap includes a vapour barrier material.



5. A system according to claim 3 wherein the photoactive material comprises methylene blue, and wherein the light filtering material includes a blue material on the overwrap.
6. A system according to claim 5 wherein the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.
7. A system according to claim 1 wherein the transfer container is made of material that accommodates plasma storage.
8. A system according to claim 1 wherein a source of photoactive material comprises an auxiliary container separate from the transfer container.
9. A system according to claim 8 wherein the auxiliary container is made of a light filtering material that absorbs the light energy.
10. A system according to claim 8 wherein the auxiliary container is made, at least in part, of light filtering material that absorbs light that activates the photoactive material.
11. A system according to claim 10 wherein the photoactive material comprises methylene blue, and wherein the light filtering material includes a blue material.
12. A system according to claim 11 wherein the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.



13. A system according to claim 1 wherein the photoactive material includes methylene blue.

14. A system according to claim 1 wherein the first or second filtration media removes leukocytes.

15. A system for treating plasma comprising tubing adapted to be coupled to

a plasma source, the system comprising:

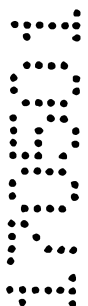
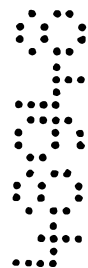
a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and

a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

16. A system according to claim 15 wherein the photoactive material includes methylene blue.



17. A system according to claim 15 wherein the first filtration media removes leukocytes.

18. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

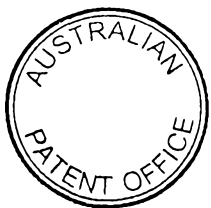
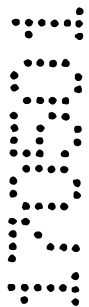
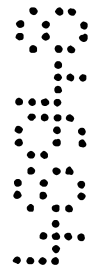
a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,

a photoactive material comprising methylene blue to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum, and

an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material including phthalocyanine pigments to absorb the light energy.

19. A system according to claim 18 wherein the transfer container is made of a material that accommodates plasma storage.

20. A system for treating plasma that is essentially free of red blood cells and includes a first cellular blood species, platelets, and an extracellular viral agent, the system comprising tubing adapted to be coupled to a source of the



plasma, the system comprising a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate the first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essential free of red blood cells, the first cellular blood species, and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,

the tubing also including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and

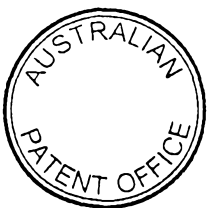
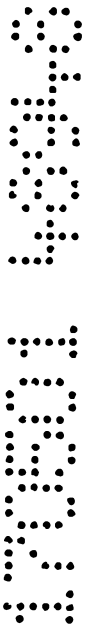
a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to the extracellular viral agent and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

21. A system according to claim 20 wherein the path vents air from the transfer container to the plasma source.

22. A system according to claim 20 wherein the path includes a one way valve that blocks fluid flow in a direction toward the transfer container while permitting fluid flow in a direction away from the transfer container.

23. A system according to claim 20 and further including an air reservoir, and wherein the path communicates with the air reservoir.

24. A system for treating plasma comprising:
tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,



a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container to the plasma source in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and

a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

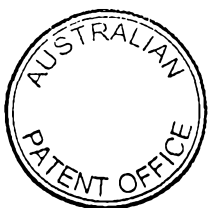
25. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, the path including a one way valve that blocks fluid flow in a



direction toward the transfer container while permitting fluid flow in a direction away from the transfer container, and

a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

26. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media,

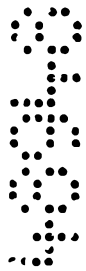
an air reservoir communicating with the path, and

a photoactive material to be mixed with the cellular matter-reduced plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

27. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,



a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and

a photoactive material contained within the transfer container to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

28. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first and second cellular blood species,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media,



a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum and

the transfer container includes a material that is essentially transparent to the light energy.

29. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

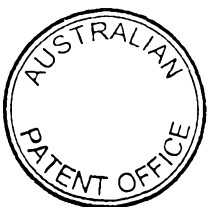
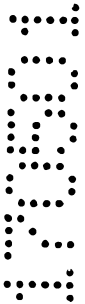
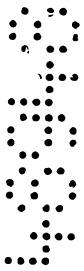
a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second, filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media,

a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum, and

an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material that absorbs the light energy.

30. A system according to claim 29 wherein the overwrap includes a vapour barrier material.



31. A system according to claim 30 wherein the photoactive material comprises methylene blue, and wherein the light filtering material includes a blue material on the overwrap.

32. A system according to claim 31 wherein the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.

33. A system for treating plasma comprising:
tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,
a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,
a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first and second cellular blood species,
a transfer container made of a material that accommodates plasma storage, the transfer container being coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media, and
a photoactive material to be mixed with the cellular matter-reduced plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

34. A system for treating plasma comprising:
tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,



a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, the tubing including a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media,

an auxiliary container separate from the transfer container, and

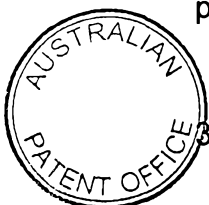
a photoactive material in the auxiliary container to be mixed with the cellular matter-reduced plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

35. A system according to claim 34 wherein the auxiliary container is made of a light filtering material that absorbs the light energy.

36. A system according to claim 35 wherein the photoactive material comprises methylene blue, and wherein the light filtering material includes a blue material.

37. A system according to claim 36 wherein the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.

38. A system for treating plasma comprising:



tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,
a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,
a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,

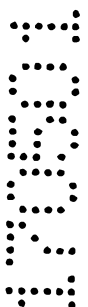
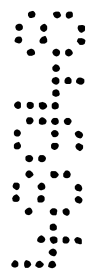
a photoactive material contained within the transfer container comprising methylene blue to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum, and

an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material including phthalocyanine pigments to absorb the light energy.

39. A system according to claim 38 wherein the transfer container is made of a material that is essentially transparent to the light energy.

40. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,
a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,
a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the



source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first and second cellular blood species,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,

an auxiliary container separate from the transfer container,

a photoactive material contained within the auxiliary container comprising methylene blue to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum, and

an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material including phthalocyanine pigments to absorb the light energy.

41. A system according to claim 40 wherein the auxiliary container is made of a light filtering material that absorbs the light energy.

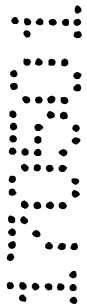
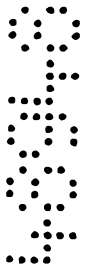
42. A system for treating plasma comprising:

tubing adapted to be coupled to a plasma source,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate a first cellular blood species from the plasma conveyed from the source,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing in series with the first filtration media to separate platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essentially free of the first cellular blood species and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media,



a photoactive material comprising methylene blue to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to an extracellular viral agent in the plasma and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum, and

an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material including phthalocyanine pigments to absorb the light energy, the overwrap also including a vapour barrier material.

43. A system for treating plasma, the system comprising:

a source container holding plasma that has been centrifugally separated from whole blood and is essentially free of red blood cells, the plasma containing leukocytes, platelets, and an extracellular viral agent,

tubing coupled to the source container,

a first filtration media coupled to the tubing to separate leukocytes from the plasma conveyed from the source container,

a second filtration media coupled to the tubing downstream of the first filtration media to separate leukocytes and platelets from the plasma conveyed from the source, to thereby produce a filtered plasma that is essential free of red blood cells, the leukocytes, and platelets,

a transfer container coupled to the tubing to receive the filtered plasma from the first and second filtration media, and

a photoactive material to be mixed with the filtered plasma to bind to the extracellular viral agent and inactivate the extracellular viral agent upon exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.



44. A system according to claim 43 wherein the tubing includes a path to vent air from the transfer container in a path that bypasses the first and second filtration media.

45. A system according to claim 43 wherein the source of photoactive material is contained within the transfer container.

46. A system according to claim 43 wherein the transfer container is made, at least in part, of material that is essentially transparent to light that activates the photoactive material.

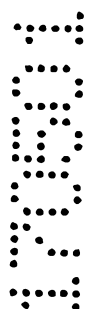
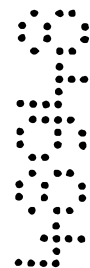
47. A system according to claim 43 and further including an overwrap enveloping the transfer container, the overwrap being made of a light filtering material that absorbs light that activates the photoactive material.

48. A system according to claim 47 wherein the overwrap includes a vapour barrier material.

49. A system according to claim 47 wherein the photoactive material comprises methylene blue, and wherein the light filtering material includes a blue material.

50. A system according to claim 49 wherein the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.

51. A system according to claim 43 wherein the transfer container is made of material that accommodates plasma storage.



52. A system according to claim 43 further including an auxiliary container separate from the transfer container, and wherein the photoactive material is contained within the auxiliary container.

53. A system according to claim 52 wherein the auxiliary container is made, at least in part, of light filtering material that absorbs light that activates the photoactive material.

54. A system according to claim 53 wherein the photoactive material comprises methylene blue, and wherein the light filtering material includes a blue material.

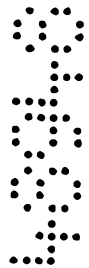
55. A system according to claim 54 wherein the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.

56. A system according to claim 44 wherein the path vents air from the transfer container to the plasma source.

57. A system according to claim 44 wherein the path includes a one way valve that blocks fluid flow in a direction toward the transfer container while permitting fluid flow in a direction away from the transfer container.

58. A system according to claim 44 and further including an air reservoir, and wherein the path communicates with the air reservoir.

59. A system according to claim 44 wherein the photoactive material



includes methylene blue.

60. A method of treating plasma comprising the steps of:

passing the plasma through a first filtration media to remove a first cellular blood species from the plasma to produce a once filtered plasma, then;

passing the once filtered plasma through a second filtration media to remove a second cellular blood species to produce a twice filtered plasma;

introducing the twice filtered plasma into a transfer container;

mixing a photoactive material with the twice filtered plasma in the transfer container so as to bind to an extracellular viral agent; then

inactivating the viral agent with exposure to light energy in a particular spectrum.

61. The method of claim 60, wherein:

the first filtration media is coupled to a tube which is adapted to couple to a source of plasma; and

the second filtration media is coupled to the first filtration media, in series, with a second tube;

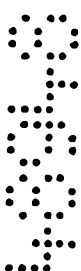
the second filtration media and transfer container being coupled by a third tube.

62. The method of claim 60 or claim 61, wherein:

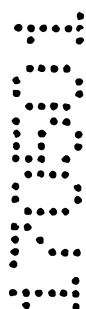
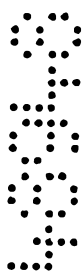
the second filtration media is adapted to remove platelets.

63. The method of any one of claims 60 to 62, wherein:

the transfer container is at least partially transparent to the light energy in the particular spectrum.



64. The method of any one of claims 60 to 63, wherein:
the transfer container further comprises an overwrap including a light filtering material or vapour barrier material.
65. The method of any one of claims 60 to 64, wherein:
the photoactive material comprises methylene blue and the transfer container includes an overwrap of blue material.
66. The method of claim 65, wherein:
the blue material includes phthalocyanine pigments.
67. The method of any one of claims 60 to 66, wherein:
a source of photoactive material comprises an auxiliary container separate from the transfer container.
68. The method of claim 67, wherein:
the auxiliary container is made, at least in part, of a light filtering material that absorbs the light energy that activates the photoactive material.
69. The method of claim 61, wherein:
the transfer container further comprises an air vent having a path which bypasses the first and second filtration media.
70. The method of claim 69, wherein:
the path includes a one way valve that blocks fluid flow in a direction toward the transfer container.



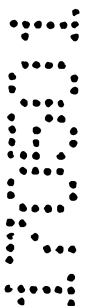
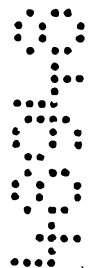
71. The method of claim 70, wherein:
the path communicates with an air reservoir.

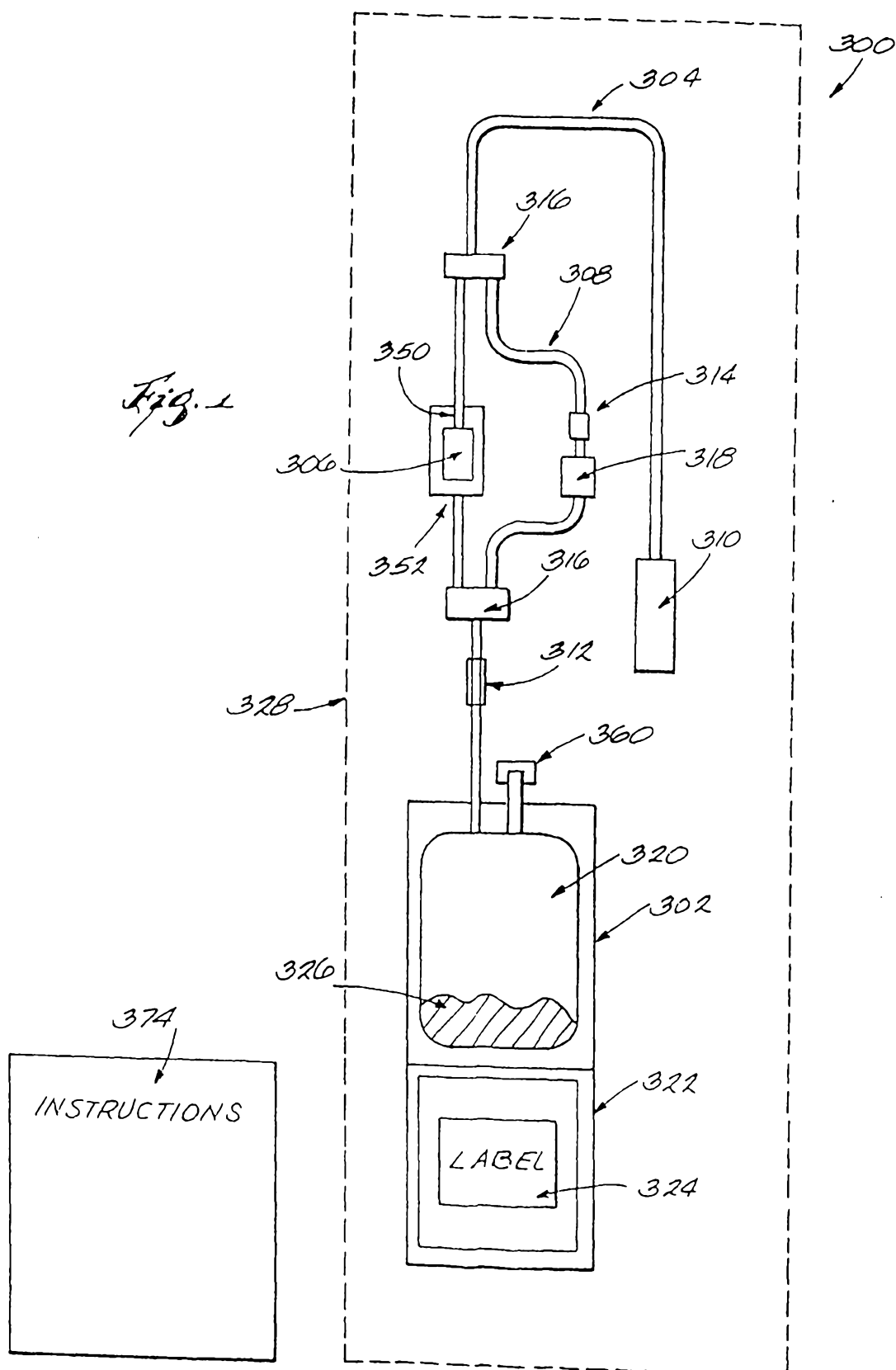
Dated this 15 day of May 2001

Baxter International Inc.

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant

PETER MAXWELL & ASSOCIATES





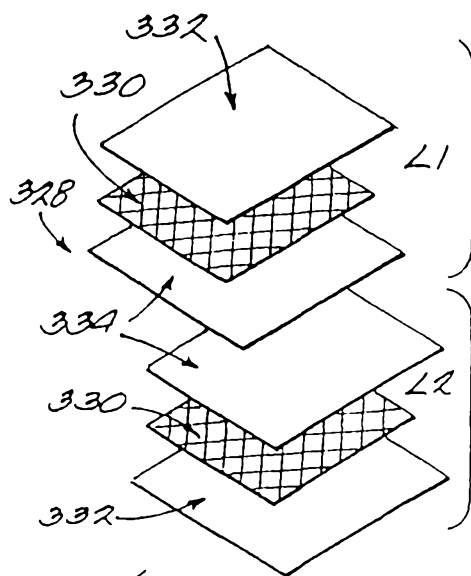


Fig. 2.

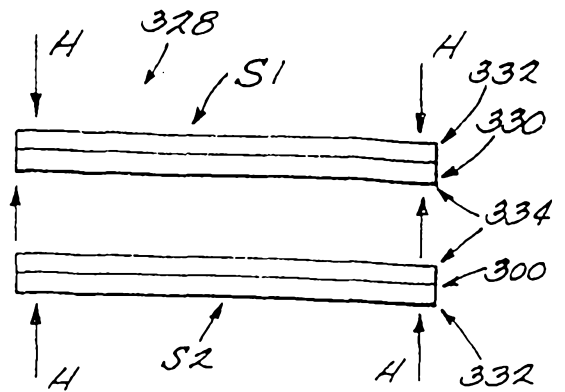


Fig. 3

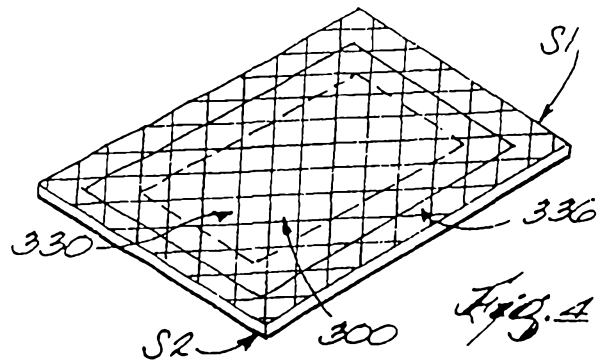


Fig. 4

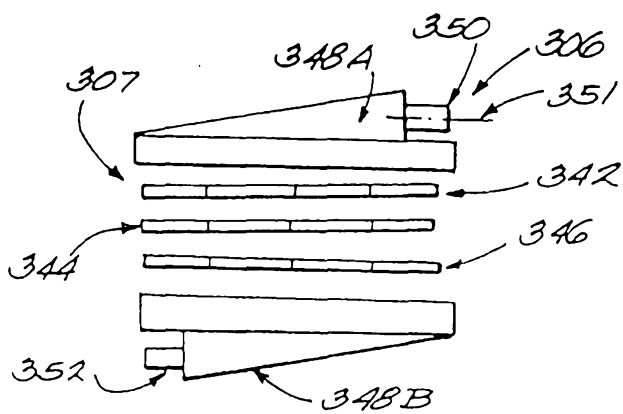


Fig. 5

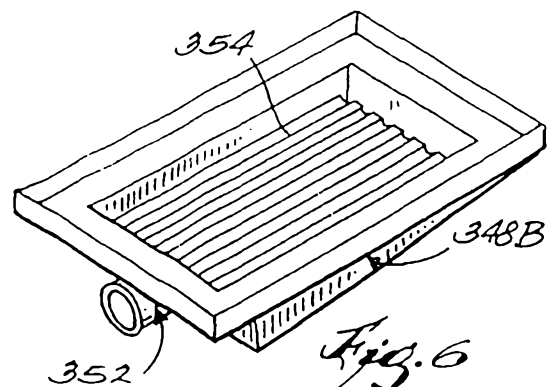
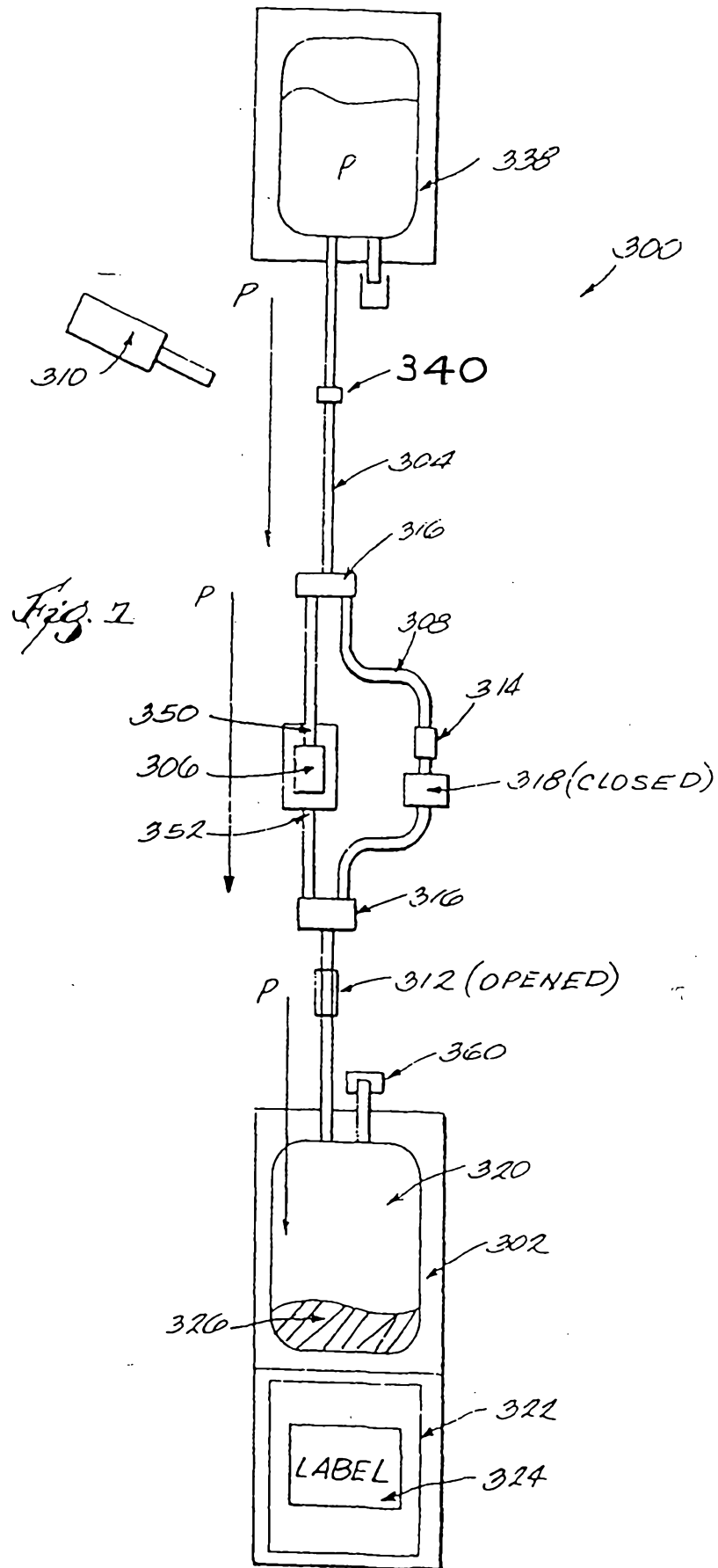
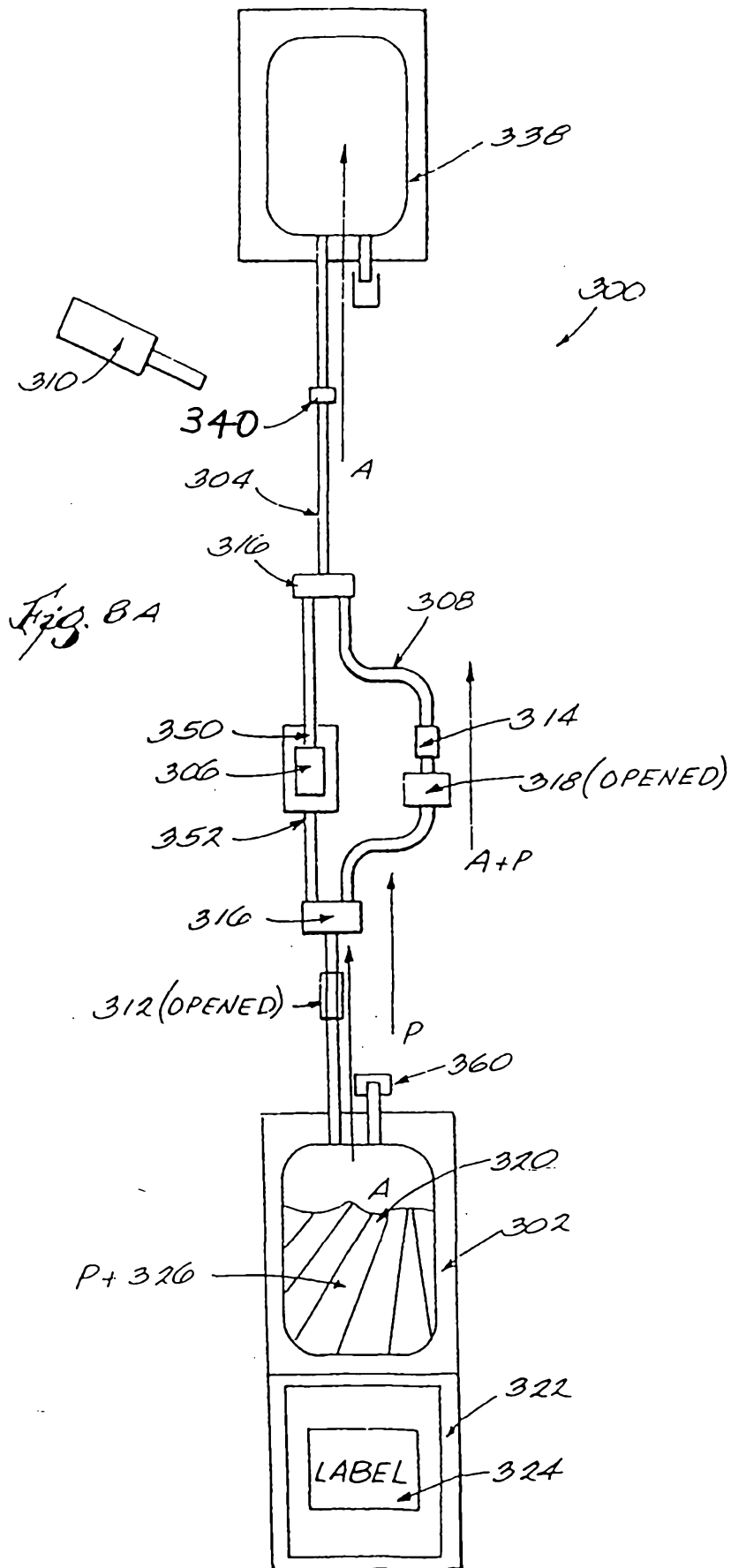
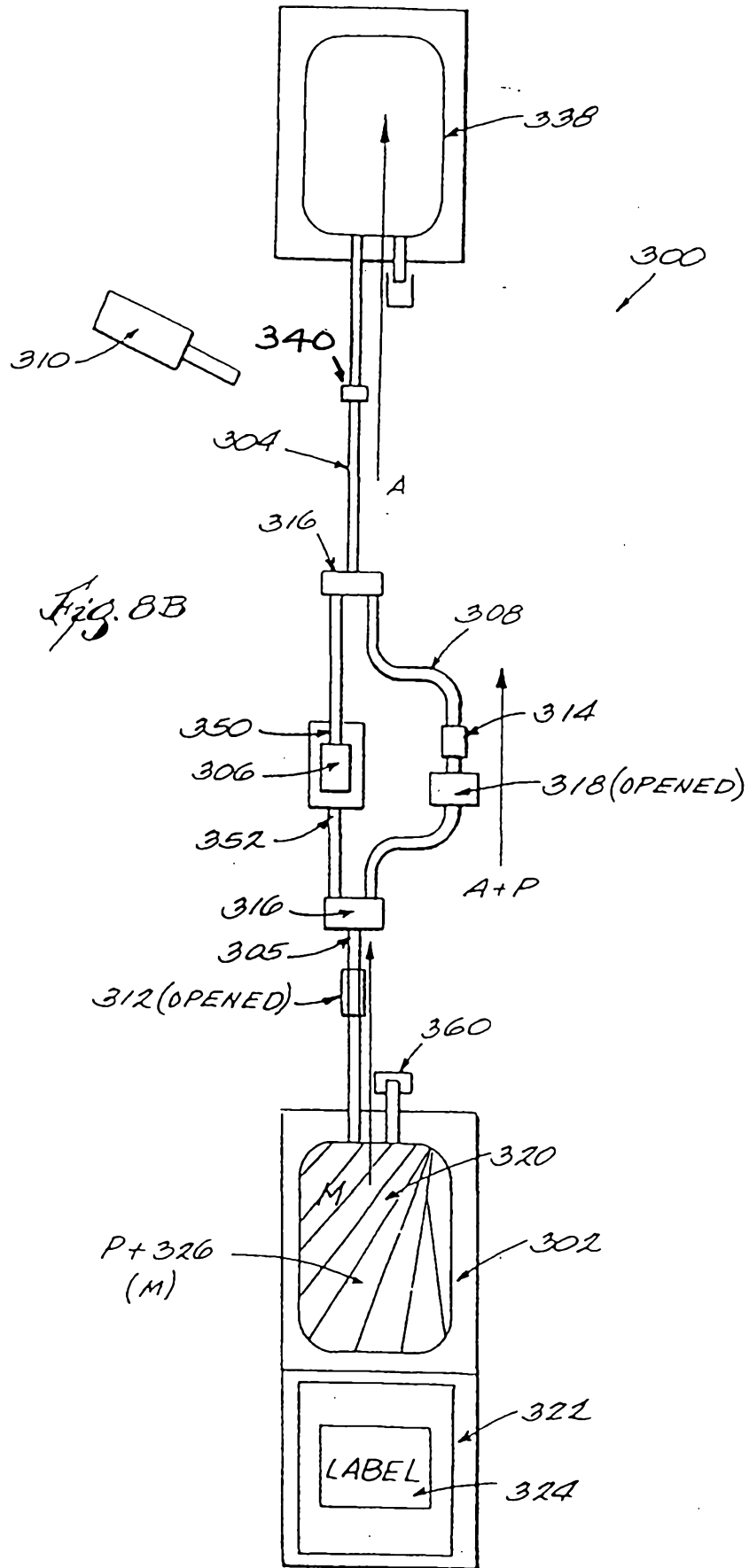


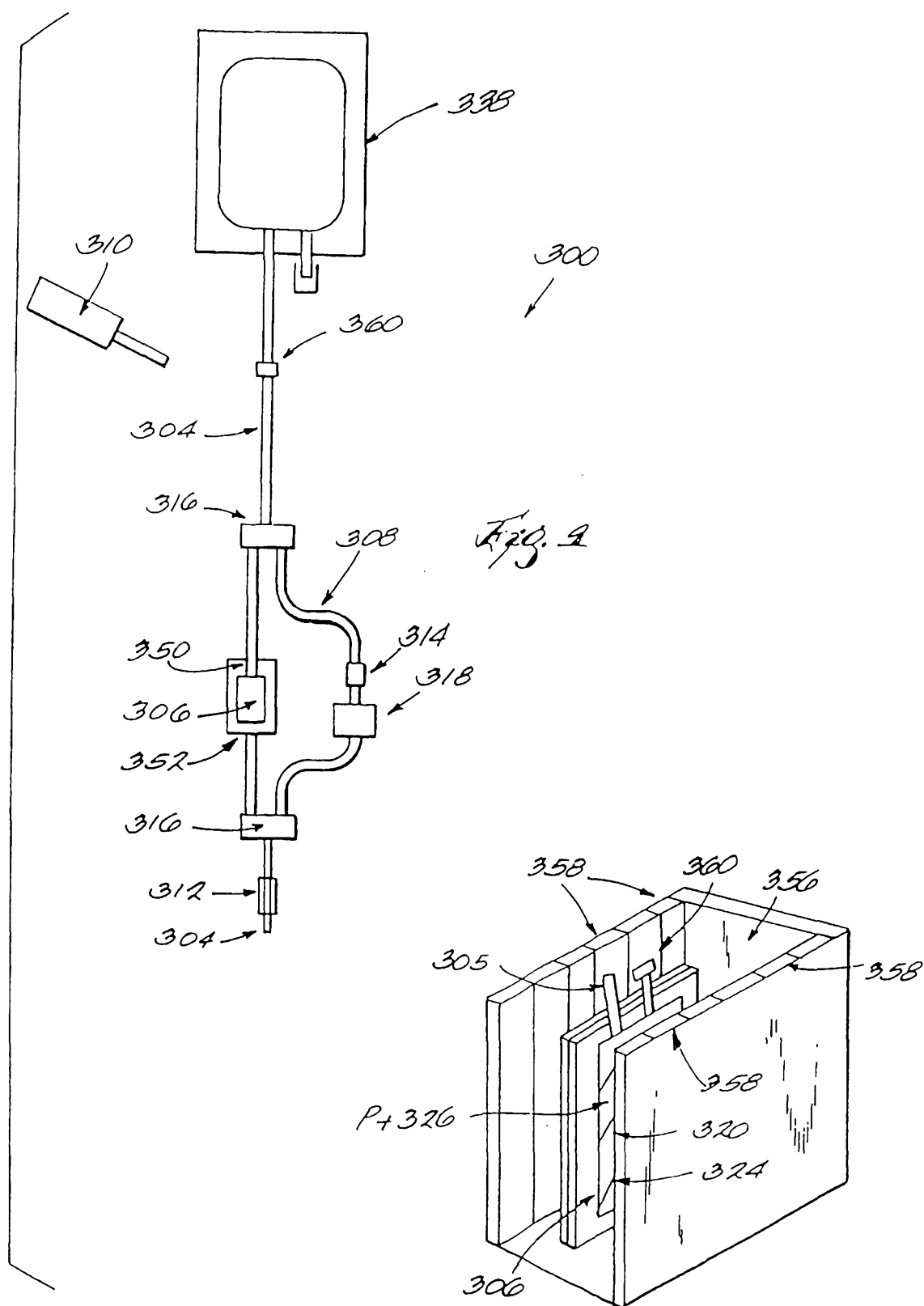
Fig. 6







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Fig. 10

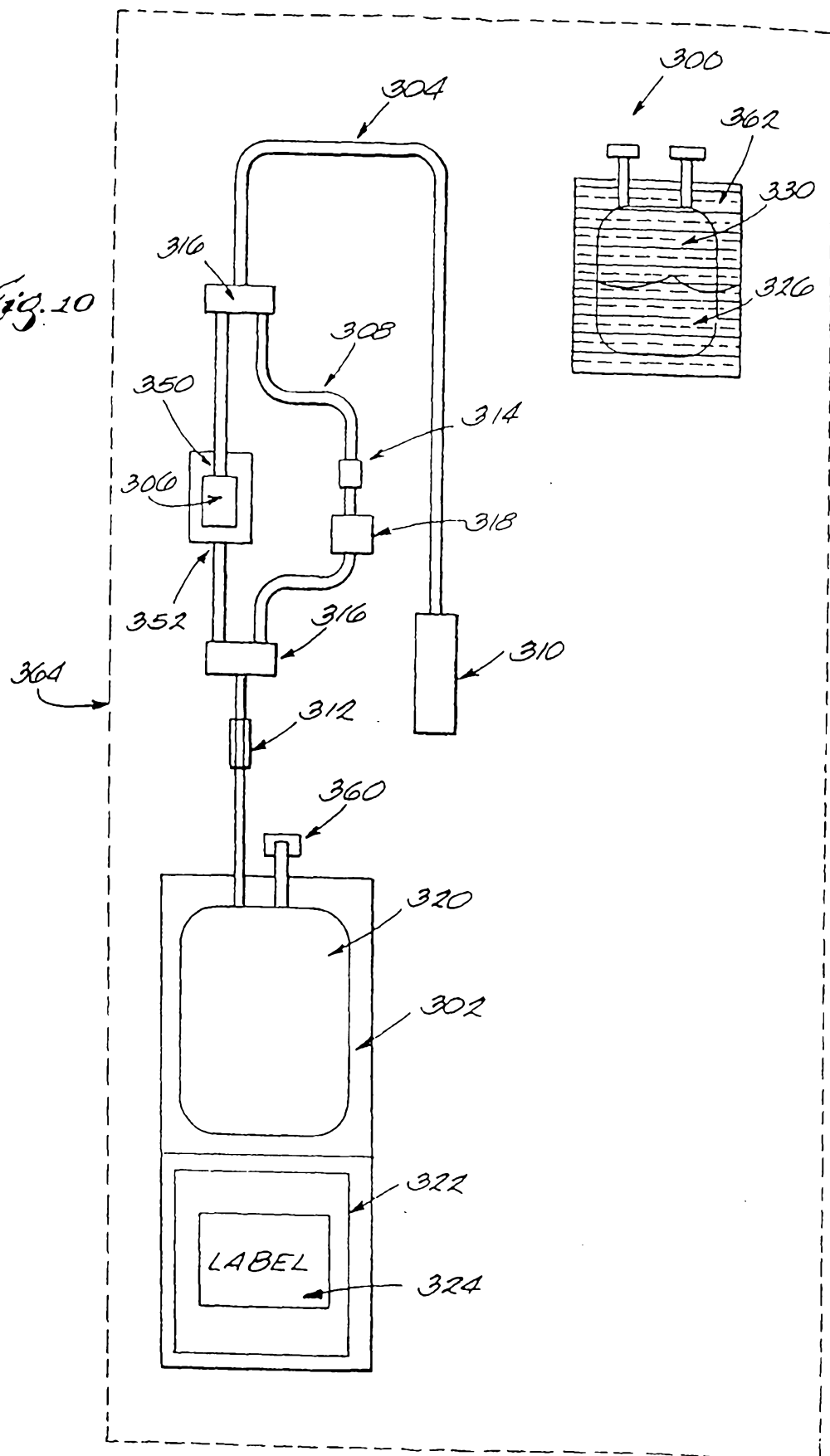
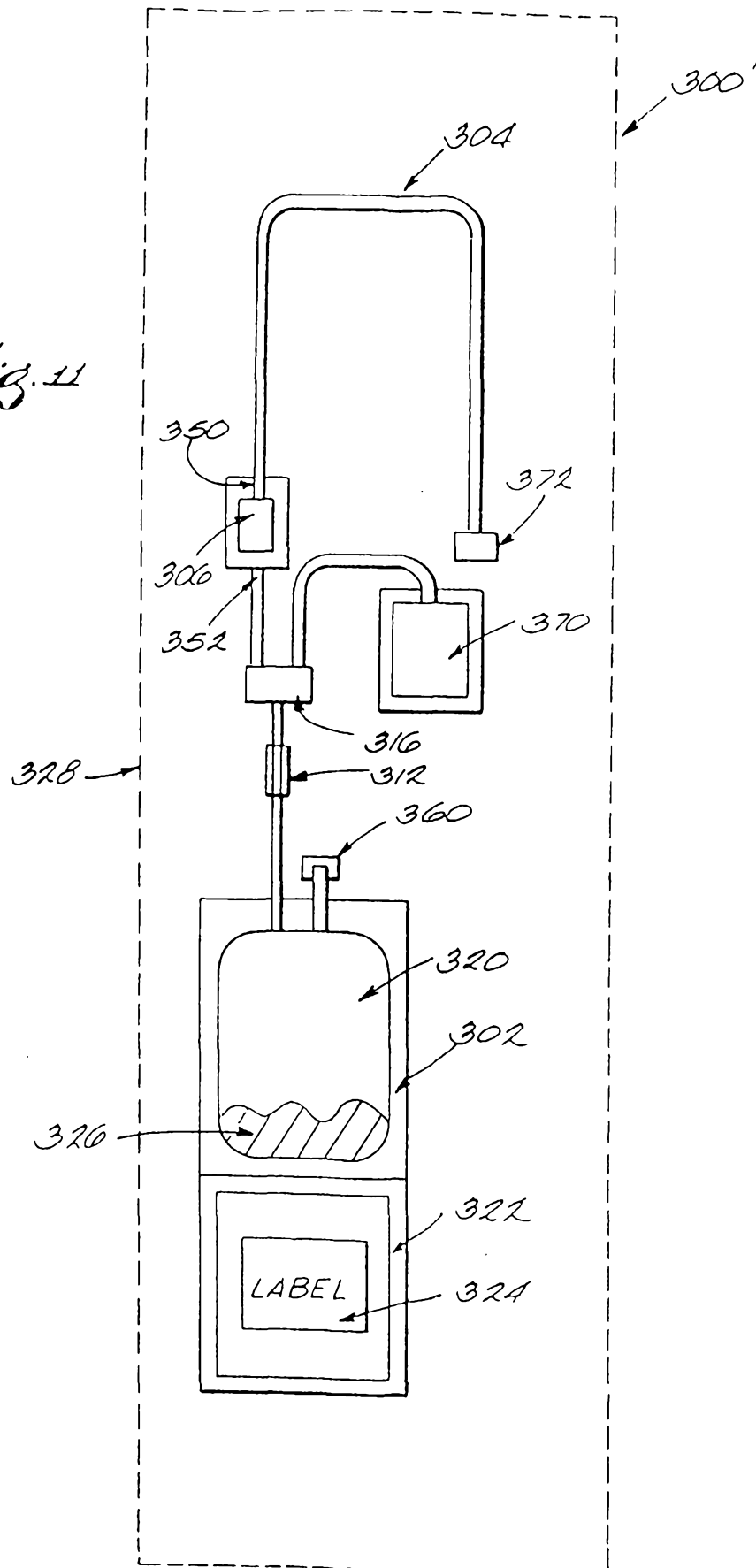
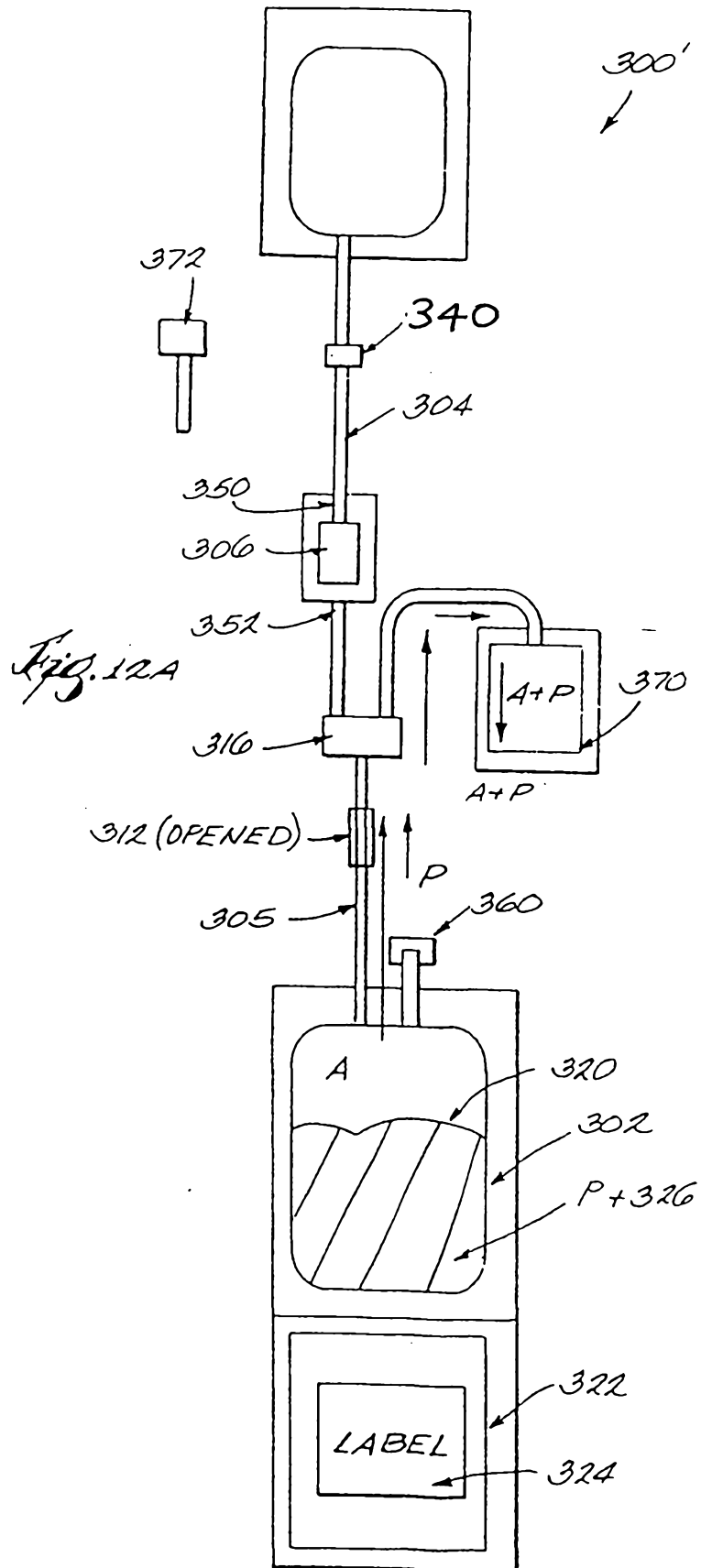
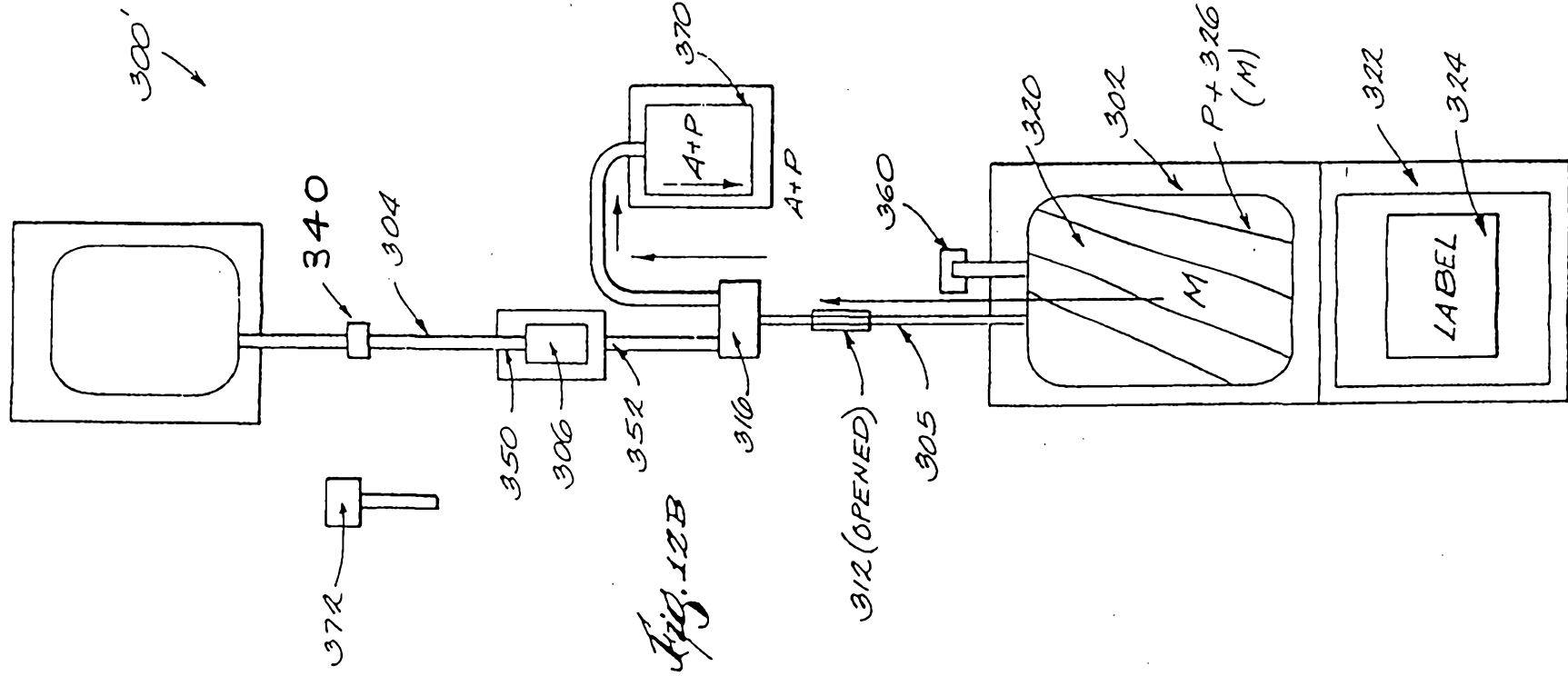


Fig. 11





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